

FBIS

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SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON ROMANIA'S COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA

AU091400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

["The CMEA and the Development Prospects of Romania's Collaboration Within This Organization"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/6/1979--In its June 9 issue, "SCINTEIA" publishes an extensive article marking 30 years since the foundation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance referring largely to the role and activity of the CMEA, to the participation and the development prospects of Romania's collaboration within this organization.

The article reads among other things:

In the 30 years of activity, the CMEA has continuously developed and diversified its activity, covering an ever larger number of domains and branches of the economy, science and technology. A momentous event in the development of the CMEA activity was the adoption, at the 25th session held in Bucharest in 1971, of the "complex programme" which stipulates a set of actions of multilateral cooperation among the member countries; likewise, the 32nd session of the council, held also in Bucharest last year, adopted the first special programmes of longterm collaboration meant to contribute, through the accomplishment of the stipulated actions of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, to meeting, in ever better conditions, the member countries' demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, food stuff, machinery and equipment, modern technologies.

As the socialist member countries made progress in the development of their national economies, new conditions were provided for the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation within the CMEA. As far as Romania is concerned, in the last three decades she has made important progress. The successes scored in the development of the economy are the outcome of the just policy pursued by the Romanian Communist Party that creatively applies the general truths to the concrete conditions in Romania. These historic achievements in the growth of the economic potential provided the conditions for Romania's participation in a large and more diversified collaboration within the CMEA, in the intensification of her cooperation with the member countries. Significant in this respect is the fact that the volume of Romania's commercial exchanges with the other CMEA member countries increased 12.4 times in 1978 as compared to 1950 and almost 11 times as against 1960. The volume of these exchanges with various countries increased in 1978 as against 1960 as follows: the USSR 8 times, the commercial exchange with the Soviet Union holding the first place in Romania's foreign trade, with Bulgaria some 29 times, with Poland almost 27 times, with the German Democratic Republic over 17 times, with Czechoslovakia almost 11 times, with Hungary almost ten times. In 1978 the socialist CMEA member countries held some 40 per cent of Romania's foreign trade.

The CMEA member countries have covenanted unanimously to ground the entire activity of the council, just as the aggregate of their mutual relations, on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national sovereignty, independence and interests, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. The rigorous observance of these principles provides--as experience has proved--the most favourable framework for a fruitful collaboration, in various complex forms, [and] ensures the development of democratic relations, the possibility for each member country to actively participate on an equal footing in decision-making, in developing mutual collaboration. Starting from these principles, the member countries have established both in the CMEA charter and in the "complex programme" that the activity within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance should proceed on the basis of the free consent--according to which the member states take part in those actions of cooperation that are of interest to them.

The experience of the CMEA member countries has strongly highlighted the need for ensuring, in the process of mutual economic collaboration, the strengthening of the role of each country's single national plan of economic and social development, an inalienable attribute of the sovereignty and independence of each socialist state. Each party and state fully exercise the prerogatives and responsibilities entrusted by the people, by society, in running the economic and social affairs, in guiding socialist construction. That is why all bodies of superstatel government, all forms of planning which do not observe the sovereign attribute of each state run counter to these principles and cannot be accepted.

The full and consistent observance of this fundamental principles and norms as a unitary whole can render the economic, technical and scientific collaboration among the countries members of this organization, among all socialist states the character of genuinely new-type international relations, can prove the superiority of socialism as regards the organization of the relations among states and peoples as well.

The R.C.P. starts from the premise, verified and confirmed by social practice, that the assertion of socialism on a world plane is conditioned primarily by the successful fulfilment of the tasks of socialist construction in each country. The main task of collaboration among socialist states also derives from here. Related to this, Nicolae Ceausescu stated: "We consider that this collaboration must contribute to the development of each country's economy, to the strengthening of the technico-material base of socialism in each and every country, to providing conditions in every member state of the organization for the building of the communist society. It is herein that we see the primordial obligation and main direction of collaboration between the CMEA member countries, since only in this way can socialism assert itself as a superior system from all points of view."

Of special significance are the provisions stipulated in the charter of the organization concerning actions which should contribute to approximating and evening up the economic development levels of the member states.

Under the complex circumstances of the present-day world economy where consequences of the international relations of domination and inequality imposed by imperialism still obtain and the widening of economic gaps proves to be one of the most acute problems of contemporary world's development, the approximation and evening up of the economic development levels of the socialist countries demonstrate the superiority of socialism in organizing the international economic relations, the capability of the new system to guarantee the general progress, prosperity and welfare of all nations.

Practice has proved the great significance of the coordination of national economic plans as the main method of organizing the economic and technico-scientific cooperation in accordance with the interests of each state and of all member states.

We pay great attention to the expansion of specialization and cooperation in production among the CMEA member countries. For some, Romania is interested in the building, in her territory, of modern production capacities by the joint efforts of the CMEA member countries, part of the products having to be delivered to the participating socialist countries.

Romania's steady concern for developing economic collaboration with the CMEA member countries, for implementing the provisions of the "complex programme" materializes in her participation in the carrying through of almost 200 multilateral conventions on specialization and international cooperation in production, on technico-scientific collaboration, currency-financial and credit relationships, goods transport among the member countries and others.

Romania also works for the intensification of the technico-scientific collaboration, for the solving, together with other CMEA member countries, of important problems related to the promotion of technical progress, for ensuring thus the transfer of technologies, as well as the access of all countries to the gains of science and technique, to modern technology.

Romania attaches particular importance to the fulfilment of the long-term special co-operation programmes.

Romania considers that the following directions of action ought to be taken into consideration within these programmes.

A) Ensuring a better coping with the necessities of raw materials, fuel and power of the member countries. Mention must be made of the fact that the collaboration in the field of fuels, power and raw materials, is still not up to the demands of economic development of the member countries. That is why firm actions should be taken for concluding fresh cooperation ventures, long-term governmental agreements, conventions, contracts for the capitalization of the raw materials, fuel and power reserves extant in the CMEA member countries, in order to increase the deliveries and to cover as much [as possible] the import needs of the countries having limited natural resources.

One should also consider the fact that the special programmes adopted do not include multilateral cooperation actions in fields of vital importance, such as the guaranteeing of the necessary crude oil and natural gas according to the initial provisions made when the special programme of collaboration up to 1990 was elaborated in the field of fuels, power and raw materials. Romania considers that a more thorough analysis of these problems would allow for the identification and promotion of multilateral co-operation actions in the crude oil and natural gas production, in which all interested countries may participate.

B) The adequate meeting of the member countries' needs for endowment of their economies with modern technique, with advanced technologies. Although a great number of conventions have been concluded in the field of machine-building, the member countries' demands for some high-standard products, much requested by the sustained progress of their national economies, are not yet covered, the technico-scientific cooperation is still insufficiently contributing to the development of new technologies, to the assimilation of new products and modern installations.

C) As regards the implementation of special programme of collaboration in agriculture, an important problem to be solved is the establishment of the forms and methods of collaboration for developing the agricultural, plant and animal production. At the same time, it is necessary to promote efficient forms of encouraging the export of agricultural and food products to the CMEA member countries through contract prices and other economic means.

Romania considers that the extant organization system as well as the structure of the CMEA bodies comply with the current demands of deepened mutually advantageous multilateral collaboration. At the same time, Romania considers that the provisions of the charter in force and of the "complex programme" as regards the fundamental principles and rules of mutual collaboration provide an adequate basis for the further development of this collaboration.

Romania also declares for the improvement of the activity of the CMEA bodies founded on these rules and principles, for deepening the democratic character of its activists, for promoting more operative modalities of solving the concrete problems of mutual collaboration, the reduction of the number of sessions, the liquidation of all formalisms, so that the CMEA bodies could bring a more efficient contribution to amplifying and deepening the production and technico-scientific cooperation among the member states, in speeding up their economic progress.

Romania is interested to actively participate and to unfold a broad collaboration and cooperation in multiple forms with the CMEA countries. Naturally, essential in ensuring the multilateral progress of the country is the continuous development and strengthening of the national potential.

Being constantly preoccupied by the continuous expansion of the collaboration with the CMEA member countries, Romania acts at the same time for the development of the relations with the other socialist countries. Romania develops wide relations of collaboration and cooperation with all states, actively participating in the international labour division, in the world exchange of assets. Under conditions of ever closer interdependences characterizing the world evolution, no state intending to develop its economy, to advance more rapidly on the road of progress and civilization could be isolated, could remain outside international collaboration.

Romania constantly declares for the establishment of relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community within the limit of their competences, and for the conclusion of a frame agreement including all general principles of the relations between these organizations. At the same time, Romania considers that this should not affect each CMEA member country's right to solve by direct negotiation with the Common Market, with its member countries, the problems of collaboration and trade exchanges in accordance with its own necessities. Romania has concluded a series of agreements with the Common Market and is interested in expanding the economic collaboration with this organization, grounded on mutually advantageous bases.

Romania actively militates for eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order grounded on full equality and equity, on each people's right to be full master of its own national riches, which should ensure the more accelerated development of all states, of the lagging states in particular, the wide access of the peoples to the gains of world economy, to the general progress of mankind. We consistently act for the abolishment of discriminations and artificial obstacles still existing in the international economic relations.

As life itself has proved, the international collaboration has not only a great economic importance, but also a deeply political one, being an essential factor in the promotion of confidence among peoples and states, in stimulating the course to detente and security, progress and peace of the world.

Romania shall firmly militate in the future too for the development of cooperation with the CMEA member countries, with all socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system, thus meeting the fundamental interests of progress and economic-social welfare of the Romanian people, contributing to strengthening socialism in the world, to the fight for social progress and peace in the world.

CEMA ENGINEERING SPECIALISTS SESSION--The sixth consultation of chairmen and deputy chairmen of engineering scientific-technical societies from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR took place in Prague in the last few days. The session dealt with the forms and methods of further developing cooperation among the societies and with current trends in engineering, above all, with the application of microelectronics and robots and with increasing the quality of engineering products, production processes, management, planning and organization. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

CEMA BANKING CONFERENCE--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/6/1979--The meeting of representatives of the CEMA member countries' banks of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, G.D.R., Hungary, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R., took place on the Romanian littoral of the Black Sea Neptun. [as received] The proceedings were also participated in by representatives of C.M.E.A. secretary, the International Bank For Economic Cooperation and of the International Investments Bank. The participants fruitfully exchanged views on a series of current problems of the banking activity in the C.M.E.A. member countries as well as on the situation of world currency markets. The meeting unfolded in an atmosphere of friendly collaboration and full mutual understanding. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU]

CEMA TRANSPORT PROTOCOL--Varna, June 8 (BTA)--A protocol was signed today on the work and results from the 57th sitting of the CMEA standing committee on transport. The sitting was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as of Yugoslavia. Much prominence was given to the fulfilment of the long-term programme on cooperation in the development of transport links among the CMEA member-countries. The committee specified and finally coordinated a number of agreements in this field. It discussed questions on the further improvement of the activity of the common stock of goods wagons and of the Council For Joint Use of Containers in International Communications, and also mapped out extra measures for providing the transportation of foreign trade goods. A review was made of the fulfilment of the programme for techno-scientific research. The delegations of the CMEA member-countries reviewed the proposals for rendering assistance to the SR Vietnam in restoring and developing the transportation equipment destroyed during the hostilities. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

CEMA RUBBER INDUSTRY SESSION--The first session of the CEMA section for the rubber and tire industry within the framework of the permanent CEMA commission for the chemical industry has begun in Gottwaldov. The talks are attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. Representatives of Yugoslavia are also present. The session, which will last until 2 June, will assess the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the production of tires and mechanical rubber goods in the CEMA member states. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 79 p 2 AU]

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING PROJECTS--The CSSR agricultural engineering enterprises are now working on the development of 55 new, advanced machines and production lines within the CEMA framework. On the basis of multilateral and bilateral contracts with Poland, the GDR, the USSR and Bulgaria, the CSSR has been entrusted with the mass production of 16 specialized mechanisms for the CEMA countries in the current 5-year plan. A total of 15 of them are being manufactured in enterprises of the Zlrojevka economic production unit. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 p 5 AU]

BUDAPEST RADIO CARRIES REPORTAGE ON CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT

Carter Departure Remarks

LD141518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The President of the United States has left for Vienna to meet Brezhnev and sign the SALT II agreement. In a statement before his departure, Carter recalled that this is the 10th occasion since the World War II that the American and Soviet leaders will be meeting. We want to expand our relations with the Soviet leadership and to create new possibilities for understanding, he said. We will seek areas which can assure greater cooperation and less competition. The arms limitation treaty we will sign with President Brezhnev manifests this spirit. It will increase our national security and our faith in a peaceful future, President Carter emphasized before he left for Vienna.

Carter Cautious on Results

LD142314 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. President and his entourage are on their way to Vienna, where they will take part in the Soviet-U.S. summit, which is to start tomorrow. Prior to his departure, Carter, just as several members of his administration, spoke with great caution and restraint concerning the results to be expected from the talks. According to observers, the reason for this is the continued opposition by a number of U.S. legislators to the text of the new SALT treaty to be signed. Carter said that no summit could end the rivalry between the two superpowers but it could lead to agreement on questions affecting the security of the world.

Washington Attitude Noted

LD150428 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Shortly before the arrival of President Carter in Vienna for the USSR-U.S. summit, it was announced in Washington that the representatives of the two countries had agreed in Geneva on the final text of the second SALT agreement. The treaty will be signed by President Carter and Soviet head of state Brezhnev on Monday. Brezhnev is expected to arrive tomorrow in the Austrian capital.

The U.S. President said before his departure that the treaty would strengthen the security of the two countries and of the world. He also referred to the fact that one summit cannot end the rivalry between the two countries.

The statements made by the U.S. President prior to his departure were received with great interest in Vienna. However, it was recalled that before the summit Washington had not contributed to creating a better atmosphere for the negotiations. The correspondents who have gathered in the Austrian capital think that at the summit the U.S. President will clarify his policy with regard to USSR-U.S. relations and to the general world situation.

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

PRAQUE MEDIA COMMENTS ON CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT

Carter Needs 'Positive Results'

LD130912 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"The White House cannot allow Carter, who wants to be re-elected President for the second time in 1980, to return empty-handed from the Vienna talks," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The President really needs presenting positive results acceptable for the American public, i.e. a further development of relations with the Soviet Union, the daily said.

Carter allowed extreme reactionary and militarist forces to take an ever stronger position in the political life during his presidency, and these forces now produce the most stubborn political and personal opponents of the President and enemies of the SALT II agreement and improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, the daily stated.

"The White House thus had many reasons to prepare carefully for the Vienna meeting, and this is why the U.S. side is interested in intensive negotiations," the daily concluded.

Significance of Vienna Meeting

LD142210 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] One of the most outstanding events of this decade starts in Vienna tomorrow. In the 10th anniversary year of the beginning of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms the highest representatives of the two countries are to meet there to sign the second agreement on the limitation of these weapons, the SALT II agreement.

According to reports from the Soviet and the American sides, Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will also deal with other questions concerning the development of Soviet-American relations as well as with international topics. In this respect it's expected that the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will contribute not only to enlivening Soviet-American cooperation in a number of fields, but also to the strengthening of world peace. It can open up the road to further measures concerning the limitation of strategic arms and a step by step transition to disarmament. For such measures, however, it is necessary to strengthen an atmosphere of mutual trust, something which Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming meeting with Jimmy Carter can significantly help to achieve.

During the cold war decades, characterized by mistrust and confrontation, the arms industry assumed monstrous proportions. Military spending deprives mankind of vast material and human resources. There is no doubt that the arms race is not at all strengthening, but rather weakening world peace.

International relations which are now characterized by peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are no simple thing, and this applies also of course to Soviet-American relations which substantially influence the overall international atmosphere. (?But) cooperation between these two countries in the interests of peace and security is possible. It's proved especially by the experiences of Soviet-American relations during the Second World War. At that time the Soviet Union and the United States fought side by side as allies against fascism, which threatened the freedom of nations and human civilization itself.

Today, facing the danger of a nuclear war whose possible catastrophic consequences go beyond human comprehension, there is no other reasonable road than the road of joint peaceful solution of disputes and of peaceful cooperation. The new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is a hopeful joint step on the road to safeguarding a durable peace and international security. The attention of the whole peaceloving mankind is therefore rightly centered on Vienna in the hope that the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will become a positive milestone in the development of the international situation, and will open up further perspectives for relaxation not only in the political but especially in the military field.

Wishes for Success

LD142346 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The world public is rightly focusing its attention toward the forthcoming meeting in Vienna of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and James Carter, president of the United States. This is so not only because of the signing at this meeting of the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the so-called SALT II, although the signing itself is a very important event, but also because a wide range of foreign-political questions will be dealt with at the meeting and it could contribute to the all-round improvement of relations between both countries and this the whole international atmosphere.

The exchange of views in Vienna will deal not only with the fundamental interests of both countries but also with urgent questions of all of mankind, above all the decisive question of the present: the problems of the aversion of war and the stopping of the fierce armament race. Another fact is that in Soviet-American relations, on the development of which in many respects the fate of the policy of detente depends, many obstacles and difficulties--accumulated during the last 3 years by the Carter administration--must be overcome.

The summit meeting, as well as the signing of the SALT II agreement, is not to the liking of influential reactionary and military circles in the United States. Their opposition to the possibility of improvement of the relations between both superpowers smacks of nostalgia for the times when the United States could dictate its will to other nations without restrictions. The world has changed irrevocably, however, and these supporters of policy from the position of force will have to get used to the new reality which is expressed by the term "balance of strategic forces." That this will not be easy can be seen from the fact that just before the signing of the SALT II agreement, representatives of the military-industrial complex extorted from President Carter not only the production of the new and expensive MX missile but also the promise that the American military budget will continue to increase. The struggle against these forces of war will have to continue with the same intensity.

As far as the standpoint of the Soviet side on the Vienna meeting, the SALT II agreement and the development of relations with the United States is concerned, it is quite clear. For the Soviet Union this situation is nothing exceptional or a matter for arguments. The limitation of strategic arms, as well as the development of relations with the United States on the basis of peaceful coexistence, is one of the tasks of the peace program outlined by the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU. This is also why the SALT II agreement is considered in the Soviet Union to be one of the important stages on the path toward the achievement of total prohibition of the production and the liquidation of nuclear arms. The SALT II agreement is above all the result of the patient, principled and consistent approach of the Soviet Union, convincing proof of the correctness and future of its foreign policy. The signing of this treaty is at the same time the best proof of the fact that by respecting the realities of the present-day world the most complex questions can be solved through negotiations. And this is a good promise for the future and an important contribution to the whole policy of international detente.

The Soviet Union has also made it clear that it is ready for a broad exchange of views with the American side in the interest of the strengthening of peace and security of nations. This is why Comrade Brezhnev could say a few days ago: We shall go to Vienna totally prepared for an active and constructive dialog and consider that the standpoint of the American side will be the same.

Thus we all wish success to the Vienna summit meeting, which should become a further step toward the efforts for a peaceful world.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON UPCOMING CARTER-BREZHNEV VIENNA TALKS

Paper on Significance of Summit

LD150910 Warsaw PAP in English 0520 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[From the Polish press review on the U.S.-Soviet summit in Vienna]

[Text] Poland, which due to her broad international ties is particularly responsive to the development of international relations and is deeply involved in questions of cooperation and detente between [word indistinct] countries and the West welcomes the Vienna meeting with great satisfaction. We wish success to the talks which have so very universal dimensions and whose result may influence the world situation for many years, wrote PUPP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on the meeting between Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter due to begin in Vienna today.

The entire world will follow with keenest attention the Vienna summit. The several-day talks between the USSR and U.S. leaders will concern questions of exceptional dimension and also of every day dimension, to which no state is, and no man may be, indifferent.

The significance of the SALT negotiation process provides above all for the reduction of the threat of a nuclear war as a result of partial and gradual agreements between the two world powers which jointly possesses almost [words indistinct] nuclear arsenal. The SALT II accord, attained after almost 7 years of preparations, will be another step towards eliminating that threat and enhancing the threshold of security worldwide.

The dialogue between the world's two biggest powers, went on Trybuna Ludu, does not exhaust all needs of the world today. It should be and is supplemented with multilateral contacts among many states. But without the USSR-U.S. dialogue, the building of the structure of peace would not have been possible. This is why the Brezhnev-Carter meeting is recognized as a very important event.

It is beyond doubt that the dialogue between the two leaders and working teams at the high level which will accompany them to Vienna will influence the shape of cooperation between the USSR and the U.S. in such fields as detente, reduction of armaments in Europe, in preventing and calming down of conflicts outside Europe as (?also) in reducing the volume of international arms trade, leading to complete ban on nuclear tests and in avoiding military confrontations.

That list points to the great responsibility that rests on the two powers as well as to what they may attain to the common benefit for the entire world through constructive agreements (?proposed) on the pragmatic principle of equal benefits and equal security.

The Vienna meeting and the talks between the Soviet and the U.S. leaders will undoubtedly become an occasion to broaden and enrich the political dialogs to draw the directions of cooperation in the spheres which are most vital for humanity.

A result of 6-year-long negotiations, this agreement, awaited with great expectations (?worldwide), is a realistic political compromise compatible with the principles of equal security to both sides. The rank and significance of the agreement also rest on the fact that it opens the prospects of further negotiations about (words indistinct] reduction of nuclear arsenals.

SALT II is of many-sided significance. This agreement will doubtless become a strong impetus to the acceleration of negotiations conducted on various planes as, among other things, of the Soviet-American-British talks, now resumed in Geneva, concerning the complete ban over weapons [words indistinct] Vienna negotiations on the limitation of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The fifth since 1972, when the great political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States began, the summit meeting in Vienna ends the long and difficult, not free from slow-downs, process of negotiations over the shape of the SALT II agreement, writes (?the paper) in conclusion.

The fact that both leaders [words indistinct] by heads of foreign and defense departments [word indistinct] responsible personalities and [words indistinct] is seen in Vienna as an expression of significance the two sides attach to this meeting, writes TRYBUNA LUDU's special correspondent R. Drecki.

On Thursday, it was becoming even more clear in Vienna that the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter may bring new important impulse to the Vienna negotiations on the limitation of arms and armed forces in central Europe.

The latest Soviet and American enunciations are followed here with enormous attention. The declarations made by President Carter and State Secretary Vance which pointed to the significance of the Vienna summit for the two powers' security and peaceful future of the world was received with great satisfaction. It is being emphasized that these declarations came soon after the (?widely awaited) here speech of Leonid Brezhnev which termed the Vienna summit as an important step in the development of the Soviet-American [relations] and in the further development of disarmament processes.

Soviet View of SALT II

LD141927 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 14 June--It is a general conviction that the SALT II treaty, agreed upon after 6 years of negotiations, and the approaching meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in Vienna will generate an (?impulse) for the development of the Soviet-American dialogue, a commentator of the Polish agency INTERPRESS wrote.

The Soviet Union, the Polish journalist stated, views SALT II as part of a more general process, as a link in the chain of the most important matters. The treaty is of a political significance which goes beyond its substantial content. It acts as a catalyst in other fields and should finally contribute to further agreements in other spheres of control and reduction of armaments.

Thus for instance the Vienna meeting should break the deadlock in the negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Even though the Vienna talks have to do [with] conventional armaments and SALT II deals with the strategic nuclear weapons, yet many observers agree that there is an interdependence between the two.

The Polish commentator went on:

The Soviet-American agreement on the reduction of offensive strategic armaments is likely to animate the currently held negotiations on a complete nuclear-test ban, restrictions on trade (?conventional weapons) or anti-satellite weapons ban. In this way the "missile dialogue" broadens its influence to include other spheres of military detente. SALT II, a crucial step in the halting of the arms race, is at the same time a turning point in the relations between Moscow and Washington, which is of a great importance for the whole international community.

For several years now the state of strategic arms limitation talks has been viewed as a kind of the barometer of the Soviet-American relations. A positive finale of the negotiations and the forthcoming Brezhnev-Carter meeting means a breaking of a certain political impasse and subordination of the Moscow-Washington dialogue to causes superior to transitory arrangements and swings in mood, so (?much) characteristic of the U.S. policy line.

The Soviet-American Vienna summit should also further the development of economic relations between the two countries. This sphere of contacts has for a long time been neglected, mainly due to some American politicians. In effect, the United States places third among the Soviet Union's capitalist trading partners.

Moscow and Washington are optimistic waiting for the results of Carter-Brezhnev meeting. This optimism is shared by the whole progressive public opinion.

BUCHAREST PAPER COMMENTS IMPORTANCE OF SALT SUMMIT

AU141511 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

["LUMEA on the Forthcoming Brezhnev-Carter Interview in Vienna"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1979--In spite of their limited character, the SALT agreements mark a step forward towards disarmament and the passage to the reduction of military arsenals, "LUMEA" writes in a commentary devoted to the forthcoming Brezhnev-Carter interview.

The achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly points out in its June 14 issue, is one of the fundamental lines of the foreign policy pursued by the RCP and the Romanian state. In this respect, well-known is the sustained, internationally echoed activity carried on by President Nicolae Ceausescu in view of making concrete steps on the road to disarmament. Equally well-known are Romania's constructive proposals regarding the adoption of tangible measures for the reduction of military expenditures and for disarmament, in keeping with the interests of all countries. Within this framework, the weekly, that is put out in five widely spoken languages, underlines Romania followed with attention and interest the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, considering that the SALT II agreement, although it does not and cannot solve the essential aspects of disarmament, is an important step forward, meant to open the road to new progress, to stimulate the efforts towards the diminution and actual halting of the arms race, both nuclear and classical. Naturally, the achievement of disarmament, as an ample and particularly complex process, calls for the concrete and energetic efforts of all states, of all peoples. That is why, "LUMEA" emphasizes, expressing its satisfaction at the conclusion of the SALT II agreement, the public opinion in Romania harbours the hope that the new Soviet-American agreements will stimulate a more efficient approach to the fundamental problems of disarmament in order to pass from measures of limiting nuclear and classical arming to real progress in liquidating these weapons.

BELGRADE REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CARTER-BREZHNEV MEETING

'Moderate Optimism' Reported

LD142232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["Moderate Optimism"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Vienna, June 14, (TANJUG)--The Brezhnev-Carter summit is awaited here in Vienna with moderate optimism. In political circles here the opinion prevails that the main feature of the talks will be realism--the stating of the well-known differences in positions, but also efforts to stimulate the development of Soviet-United States relations.

The first meeting between Brezhnev and Carter is scheduled for tomorrow evening. Brezhnev and Carter will meet for some ten minutes, before paying together a call on Austrian President Kirschlaeger.

The two statesmen will next meet for the first round of the talks alone and for about half an hour. The talks will continue on Saturday and Sunday and on Monday the SALT II agreement is to be signed.

The actual, significance of the SALT II treaty, foreign observers here feel, will be felt only if the two countries decide soon to continue the talks on further liquidating strategic armament, talks to result in the SALT-3 treaty.

Agreement Put in Perspective

AU131915 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Miroslav Radojcic commentary in "The World in Which We Live" column: "For the Eighth Time"]

[Excerpts] It is very probable that in contemporary diplomatic usage there is no term which is mentioned more frequently than SALT II and at the same time there is no term about which is more confusing to ordinary people. The average man, both American and Soviet--and everybody else--simply cannot imagine what backfire bombers or multiple warheads actually mean, and MIRV and SADV [acronym as published] and similar initials certainly resemble an alphabet of some terrifying atomic book of incantations.

The only thing that such a man, more and more often lost in the complications of the present time, can perceive quite well is that it is madness to continue an uncontrolled armaments race, for it will ultimately impoverish the countries which take part in it and will not bring security to anyone. On both sides the world would wish this race to be somehow stopped or at least slowed down, under the condition that the other side will not cheat.

This is approximately the framework in which practically all the world--with the exception of the strategists and nuclear scientists who are fully in the know--look at the Vienna "summit meeting" at which US President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev will sign an agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments. Everything that in the world diplomatic arena comes as a "summit" is always regarded as a great achievement, especially a meeting of the heads of the superpowers. Undoubtedly this Vienna meeting will be regarded in the same way, but the proper experts and analysts will not be thrown out of their sober equilibrium for they themselves know well the limitations of this agreement on the limitation of the most dangerous of weapons. They know that it is not a peace treaty but only an agreement to reduce the costs and the risks, while the political, military and ideological contest of the superpowers continues.

Accompanied by substantial staffs of all kinds of advisers and experts, Brezhnev and Carter are now finally getting the opportunity to meet personally at this eighth American-Soviet summit and to discuss many things that far exceed the limits of the signing ceremony. Therefore, one must not neglect the psychological effect of these meetings at which the participants also inevitably assess each other. The memory of some earlier meeting of other leaders, which have remained as indelible evidence of the ups and downs in the graphs of American-Soviet relations through the past two decades will therefore inevitably run through the minds of the two partners in Vienna.

On this basis it is not difficult to guess at the major subjects of the Vienna talks of the two presidents regardless of how they are formulated by the "grand masters of the agenda drafting." For these are subjects which are of intense interest to both superpowers--and others, too--although they may completely differ in some approaches. After they examine all this, Brezhnev and Carter will not only know but also feel each other better. For the future and for peace in the world this may be even more important than the agreement they will sign, although their "review of general questions" will not be as pleasant as a walk in the Vienna woods.

Concerning the agreement by which the summit will be remembered, the American will have his difficulties after the signing because the consent of the US Congress will be needed to make it a law. It seems, however, that George Ball former US under secretary of state, is right when he does not believe that the Congress would dare to accept this responsibility to stop a negotiating process which could bring more secure relations with the other superpower.

James Reston of the New York TIMES, the best known commentator of the Washington scene, is certainly right, too, when he predicts that after SALT-II the two different societies will continue with their conflicts in the mild form which expresses the different views of life and the world. There will be further mutual "electronic surveillance" but... "Perhaps this modern surveillance is not such a bad thing. The more the big powers know what the other does or does not do, the better. The SALT II agreement is only a part in their constant conflicts. At present its only intention is to reduce the risks and the costs and to enable Washington and Moscow to continue their talks in the hope that one day they will see their common interest in the building of a more sensible world order." This goal of course is greater than the power of any "summit" of our times and the road to it is much longer than the life times of the contemporaries. It is the duty of every statesman nevertheless to make his own step along this road. SALT II is such a step.

TIRANA RADIO DENOUNCES CHINESE LINKS WITH 'REACTIONARY' REGIMES

AU122007 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "The Chinese Social Imperialists Strengthen Their Links and Cooperation With the Most Reactionary Regimes in the World"]

[Text] To achieve their expansionistic aims, the Chinese social imperialists are making feverish attempts to extend their influence in all areas of the world. In pursuance of this policy they are increasingly strengthening their counterrevolutionary cooperation with U.S. imperialism and the capitalist countries of Western Europe and with their reactionary organizations such as NATO and the EEC.

But the Beijing social imperialists are paying particular attention to strengthening their links with regimes controlled by executioners such as Mobutu of Zaire, whose hands are soaked with the blood of the Zaire people and who is an instrument and servant of U.S. imperialism. In Asia they maintain close links with the reactionary regimes in Thailand and the Philippines. In Latin America they maintain links with hangmen like Pinochet, Somoza and others. In other words, the Chinese social imperialists have established and are continually strengthening relations and cooperation with all those dictatorial, fascist and reactionary regimes which are following the cart of U.S. imperialism, and have turned themselves into the latter's servants.

The Chinese social imperialists are using exchange visits by high officials to consolidate this counterrevolutionary cooperation. It is now possible to say that Beijing has become the Far Eastern Mecca where the executioners and bloodsuckers of the peoples, kings and queens, princes and princesses from all over the world are going on pilgrimage and being received with the greatest of honors. In the same way, the Chinese revisionists are dispatching their official delegations to countries ruled by reactionary regimes. It is worth mentioning in this context the trips made by Chinese revisionist leaders such as Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other high Chinese emissaries.

Trade is another instrument used by the Chinese social imperialists to consolidate their cooperation and links with reactionary regimes. They have concluded trade and agreements even with such racist regimes as that of South Africa. According to the SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, Chinese exports to South Africa total over \$6 million. They have even invited South African companies to participate in the exploitation of Chinese natural resources together with other western big monopoly capital.

The Chinese social imperialists have also established close trade relations with the reactionary and dictatorial regimes of Latin America where they are seeking a market to sell their commodities. They will thus sell over 700,000 barrels of crude oil to the Brazilian dictatorial regime. They have also established close trade relations with the fascist regime in Chile. Trade between these two countries has more than trebled and China now takes third place with regard to the importation of Chilean copper. An agreement has been concluded recently to supply China with 105,000 tons of Chilean copper. The Chinese social imperialists have given that fascist regime a loan of \$200 million.

To strengthen their links and cooperation with the blackest international reaction, the Chinese revisionists are also using the arms trade. Weapons of Chinese production can be found in many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Chinese social imperialists have thus sent two patrol boats to the reactionary regime in Zaire and plan to send two more. They have also sent military specialists to Zaire to train Mobutu's army. In strengthening their links and cooperation with the leaders of reactionary regimes and executioners of the people, the Chinese social imperialists are revealing to the peoples their true nature of being traitors to and extinguishers of the revolution. Now more than ever it is obvious that the policy of the Chinese social imperialists, like that of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists, has nothing in common with the aspirations of the peoples for freedom and independence. It is a policy that serves their hegemonistic interests.

ATA REPORTS VISIT TO CSSR BY WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV

AU141655 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 14 (ATA)--According to the news agencies, the Soviet marshal and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty, Kulikov, paid a visit to Czechoslovakia. He conducted talks with top ranking Czechoslovak officials including also the chieftain of the revisionist party, Husak.

The emissary of the Soviet social-imperialists went to Prague right after visit to Hungary, where he participated in the manoeuvres this aggressive treaty conducted in the territory of that country. The Soviet social-imperialists have in the centre of their attention the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty, which they have transformed into a basic instrument of war. In compliance with their strategy for hegemony and expansion in all the regions of the world, from time to time they send high ranking officers to the vassal countries where they coordinate their activity, draft plans for the increase of the military potential of the Warsaw Treaty and conduct manoeuvres to further perfect its forces.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 14 JUNE

AU141837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] An Indian parliamentary delegation led by K.S. Hegde, chairman of the Indian parliament lower house, arrived in Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly. Hegde made the following statement to a Sofia reporter:

[Hegde--begin recording in English fading into Bulgarian translation] I waited a very long time before having the opportunity to visit this beautiful country. I have read much about the Bulgarian people's struggle for freedom. The Bulgarians are courageous and beautiful people. I am expecting fruitful and useful results from my visit to Bulgaria and from the talks with the leadership of the National Assembly. [end recording]

MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION OPENS IN SOFIA 14 JUNE

AU141716 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 14 (BTA)--An economic exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia was opened here today. The exhibition is organized by the Economy Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry.

In the course of seven days economic organizations of the republic will demonstrate their achievements in the spheres of mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, power generation, agriculture, the light industry and other branches.

In his opening speech at the exhibition Mr Stefan Georgievski, chairman of the Economy Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, said the exhibition would acquaint the Bulgarian economic officials with the economic potential of the republic and would help the expansion of cooperation.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

Bulgaro-Macedonian economic relations develop briskly. Last year their bilateral trade amounted to 29 million dollars, which constituted a rise of 55 per cent over the 1977 figures.

COOPERATION IN COMMUNICATIONS WITH ALGERIA EXPANDED

AU141925 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, June 14 (BTA correspondent)--The four-day visit of the Bulgarian minister of communications, Mr Pando Vanchev, and the documents signed with Algeria, laid the foundations of a bilateral cooperation in the sphere of communications which is to progress rapidly. Very soon a direct telephone and telegraph line will link up Bulgaria with Algeria. The line will be automated after the construction of an international exchange in Sofia in the near future. Bulgaria and Algeria will also be able to exchange television programmes after the ground station for connection with the Intersputnik system becomes operational in Algeria.

Two permanent working groups were set up to draft a long-term cooperation agreement between Bulgaria and Algeria in the spheres of postal affairs and communications.

BCP JOURNAL NOTES CHANGE OF METHODS IN CHINA'S AFRICAN POLICY

AU141707 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

["China's Policy in Africa"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 14 (BTA)--"China's policy in Africa: From 'Ultra-Revolutionary' Positions to an Open Alliance With Reaction"--under this headline the "NOVO VREME" magazine, the theoretical organ of the CC of the BCP, carries an article by Mr Filip Gurkov. The author stresses that Africa occupies an important place in China's policy towards the developing countries. The Maoist foreign political strategists consider possible an easy alienation of the African states from the other detachments of the world antiimperialist front and making them allies in the struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Therefore, for the Chinese leadership Africa is a suitable launching pad and an important strategic manoeuvring ground for realization of its global chauvinist and hegemonic plots--the establishment of an ideological, political and economic dictatorship over the developing countries, states the article.

The author notes further that the Chinese leadership is showing again its characteristic lack of principles in ideology and politics towards Africa. Time and again it has drastically changed its tactics, its political and economic moves. At the same time it preserved its targets unchanged--estrangement of the national liberation movement, of the independent states from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The ultra-revolutionary thesis that the world could be changed with the help of rifles, writes Mr Gurkov further, and the anti-Marxist, anti-class and antisocialist theory of the "three worlds"--these are, so far, the initial and final points of the principal trend in the evolution of Maoism.

In recent years, however, a definite transition from the ultra-revolutionary positions to an open alliance with reaction has been observed. The ultra-left phraseology, the slogans of militant antiimperialism and the extremist action of the sixties have recently given way to a vehement campaign launched against the world socialist community and all antiimperialist forces, the author adds.

It is pointed out in the article that Beijing rulers are trying to impose on the African governments their adventurist concepts on some major problems in the international relations and that Maoism has inflicted considerable harm on the national liberation struggle on that continent. But the most important thing is that Maoism failed to mislead these states. The revolutionary democratic forces in Africa are wary towards the theory and practices of Maoism. They have learnt from their former experience in antiimperialist struggle that only unity of the national liberation movement with the socialist community countries and the world proletariat guarantees defence of their historical acquisitions and progressive development of Africa along the road of socio-economic advancement, the author writes in conclusion.

BRIEFS

STANISHEV RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION--Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received yesterday and held a friendly talk with the delegation of the Adzharskaya ASSR, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Blagoevgrad Okrug. The delegation is headed by (Vakhtang Papudze), secretary of the party obkom. The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 79 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Paris, June 7 (BTA correspondent)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, led by its president Academician Angel Balevski, and a delegation of the National Centre for Scientific Research of France, headed by the centre Director General Professor Robert Chaball, sat on June 5 and 6th in Paris. The heads of the two delegations signed a protocol on scientific cooperation for the coming years. The document provides for joint development of problems and themes of bilateral interest in the sphere of chemistry, physics, biology, history, archaeology and scientific information, as well as for exchange of researchers and specialists, scientific material and publications. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Sofia, June 8 (BTA)--An addendum to the general agreement on industrial, technological and trade cooperation was signed here today between Bulgarian industrial and trade organizations and the French economic grouping Le Creusot-Loire. The document provides for expansion of economic contacts in the field of mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, petrochemistry, power engineering, and also in science and technology. It is expected in the years to come to use a number of new forms of economic cooperation, including the joint entry to third country markets. The addendum to the general agreement was signed by the deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Atanas Ginev, and by the president of the Le Creusot-Loire economic grouping, Mr Jean Forgeau. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Sofia, June 11 (BTA)-- A general economic, trading and production cooperation agreement was signed here today between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the Teijin and C. Itch [names as received] Japanese companies. The agreement will be in force five years. It provides for cooperation in the light industry, the chemical industry and for exchange of experience in the printing of fabrics. Some ideas for cooperation in perfume-making and in the cosmetics industry were discussed. Scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgarian and Japanese economic organizations will increase in the coming years. The agreement was signed by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by Mr Shinzo Ohya. It was also signed by Mr Yoshis Shibamoto, the Europa director general of the C. Itch company [names as received]. [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU]

JOURNALISTIC COOPERATION WITH TURKEY--Sofia, June 11 (BTA)--A delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, led by Mr Veselin Yosifov, union's chairman, returned today from Istanbul. They paid a visit there at the invitation of the Society of Turkish Journalists in Istanbul. During the talks the two sides discussed the possibilities for establishing creative contacts between the two organizations. Signed was a cooperation protocol on a two-year term, which provides for exchange of information on the two creative organizations' work, as well as for exchange of general and specialized journalistic literature. The document is based on initiatives which will assist the establishing of ties between kindred newspapers, magazines and other mass media. Attention was paid to the exchange of journalists, who will become familiar with the journalistic skills and experience of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Society of Turkish Journalists in Istanbul. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU]

CUBAN BCP DELEGATION--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Carlos Rodriguez Trohillo, deputy chief of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Organization Department, is visiting Bulgaria. On 5 June the delegation was received by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary. During the cordial and friendly talks, topical issues on further strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party were discussed. Mavrudi Mavrudiev, deputy chief of the Organization Department at the BCP Central Committee, and the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria also attended the talks. [Sofia RABOTNICKESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

BULGARIA'S TODOROV SPEAKS AT 11 JUNE DINNER

AU132000 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Text of speech given by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, in Prague on 11 June at the dinner in his honor]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Strougal, Dear Czechoslovak comrades and friends:

We sincerely thank you and offer our gratitude for the cordial invitation to visit fraternal Czechoslovakia, for the beautiful welcome and pleasant setting in which our talks take place.

I sincerely thank you, Comrade Strougal, from the bottom of my heart for the friendly words you just addressed to the Bulgarian people, the Communist Party and Bulgarian communists.

Our joy is natural and human because we are among good friends, among comrades with identical views. The Bulgarian people have many proverbs about friendship and comradeship. One of them is that one does not need a precious stone if one has a faithful friend. The friendship of Bulgarians with Czechs and Slovaks has been going on for centuries. Along with you, we are proud of this friendship and guard it as a treasure.

For more than three decades this comradeship has been marked by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Its initiators are Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. Our friendship has steadily developed and deepened under their leadership.

We are noting again with great joy that favorable cooperation, which comprises all spheres of our life, continues to develop between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR. Cooperation and specialization in industry--especially in engineering, electrical engineering, electronics and chemistry--is developing at a rapid rate.

This dynamic development of our countries provides new opportunities for expanding Bulgarian-Czechoslovak economic relations through which we contribute to the growth of the socialist community's economic strength and to developing CEMA.

I am very glad that the talks between us, Comrade Strougal, again confirmed the identity of views on the questions discussed and our readiness for new deeds in the name of our friendship.

Comrades,

The working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as faithful friends of the Czechoslovak people, follow with great interest and sincerely rejoice at their successes in building an advanced socialist society. These results have placed Czechoslovakia among the most advanced states of the world.

Our people are dedicated advocates of peace and constructive work. Our efforts all have one major direction, formulated at the 11th BCP Congress--intensive development of the economy, aimed at effectiveness and quality. We are striving to perfect the socialist organization of labor and to introduce results of the scientific-technical revolution into the production process. These results make it possible to implement the social program aimed at steadily improving the satisfaction of the growing material and intellectual needs of the people. Under the conditions of upsurge, we are getting ready to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The idea that our successes in building socialism are only possible thanks to the close cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the fraternal socialist countries and above all with the great Soviet Union is deeply engrained in the consciousness of the Bulgarian people. The recent space flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov is a thrilling expression of this truth. A powerful rocket launched our compatriot and before that another rocket launched Czechoslovak citizen Vladimir Remek into outer space. But it only was possible to accomplish these flights as well as other feats both on the earth and in space thanks to the friendship between our countries and our common friendship with the Soviet Union.

Comrades,

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent constructive and peace-loving foreign policy. This policy was underscored in the recent speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the National Assembly. Our party and people unreservedly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the proposals for disarmament contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries of last November. It is with great pleasure that we welcome the forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States.

We are pursuing a principled, unchanging policy of durable peace in the Balkans to transform that region into a factor of European peace.

Loyal to proletarian internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has resolutely denounced the aggressive acts of China against the Vietnamese people and the hegemonistic aspirations of the Beijing leadership. We have assessed the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel as a conspiracy against the interests of the Arab peoples and we insist on a global solution of the Middle East problem.

Dear Comrade Strougal,

Permit me once more to express my cordial gratitude for the sincere welcome and attention shown to me and my comrades during our visit. It was a short visit, but a successful one. We are convinced that this meeting will be another incentive for the further deepening and enrichment of our bilateral cooperation.

STROUGAL RETURNS TO PRAGUE AFTER SFRY VISIT

LD141842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal returned today from an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia which took place at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

At Ruzyně Airport in Prague, Comrade Strougal was welcomed by Deputy Federal Premiers Václav Hula, Josef Korcek, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlíček and Josef Simon; Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Interior Minister Jaromír Obzina; and other representatives.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES NORWEGIAN TU DELEGATION

LD141326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today a delegation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions led by its secretary, Ole Knapp.

He voiced the conviction that the visit will significantly contribute to a further development and deepening of contacts between the trade union organizations of Czechoslovakia and Norway. Karel Hoffmann also spoke about the principles of work of the revolutionary trade union movement and about the deepening of democracy between trade unions.

Ole Knapp, reviewing the impressions of the visit to Czechoslovakia, valued in particular the cordial welcome and possibilities of becoming familiar with trade union life in our country. He recalled that the Norwegian and the Czechoslovak trade union organizations are solving a number of similar tasks, often by the same methods, and expressed his appreciation for the openness the guests met with in the course of talks and visits of enterprises.

At the meeting of Karel Hoffmann with the delegation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions the importance of the European trade union conference which is to meet in Geneva this year was stressed.

INDRA RECEIVES NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR TORRIONE

LD150624 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 14/6/1979, CTK--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here today new Swiss Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Bernard Torrione.

'LARGEST' DISSIDENT TRIAL SINCE 1972 PLANNED

LD140957 London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 14 Jun 79 p 3 LD

["Foreign Staff" report: "Czechoslovak Authorities Plan Large Human Rights Trial"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak authorities are preparing for their largest trial of human rights activists since 1972, according to reports reaching London.

On May 29, 10 members of the Committee to Defend the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS) were arrested. The 10 include two official spokesmen of the Charter 77 human rights group, Mr. Vaclav Benda and Mr. Jiri Dienstbier.

The authorities are rapidly preparing to lay charges against the 10 and one other member of VONS arrested in March, according to a statement since put out by VONS.

This statement is its 115th since VONS was founded in April 1978, an indication of its spate of activity. While the better-known Charter 77 group has concentrated on seeking to oblige the authorities to respect the UN covenant on political and civil rights, which they ratified in March 1976, VONS has concentrated on the arrests carried out, in particular of signatories of Charter 77.

Mr. Jan Kavan of the Palach Press Agency, which was founded three years ago to spread information on Czechoslovakia and Poland and to place manuscripts with Western publishers, says that the embarrassment to the authorities caused by VONS' evidence of "judicial persecution" is one of the reasons why its members have now been arrested.

According to VONS, its members will be charged with subversion of the republic and face up to five years' imprisonment--though in the case of Mr Petr Uhl, his telephoning of documents to the West means he may be charged with "acting in collusion with Western powers" and face up to 10 years' prison.

VONS, which corresponds to the Self-Defense Committee in Poland had details of 60 signatories of Charter 77--though in a television interview filmed before his arrest Mr Benda claimed that several hundred signatories had been arrested.

Charter 77 has just published a document on the economic effects of the massive purges of officials and employees carried out in 1970 and 1971; it argues that these are largely responsible for the way that, despite Czechoslovakia's relatively advanced industrial base, its productivity is low.

The group has usually had three official spokesmen. Apart from the two--also members of VONS--recently arrested, a third of its spokesmen, Mr Jaroslav Sabata, is also in prison.

Professor Jiri Hajek, the widely-respected former foreign minister, and Dr. Ladislav Hejdanek have just been appointed as spokesmen. The recent beating up of Mrs. Zdena Tominova, a prominent member of Charter 77, is an indication of official concern in this area.

Of the VONS members arrested recently, probably the best known is Mr Vaclav Havel, a playwright whose work has appeared on the BBC and in London theatres. A film of police surveillance of his house was recently smuggled out of Czechoslovakia, but the Palach Agency says that it has been mislaid.

One prominent Czech dissident exile, Mr. Jiri Pelikan, has just been elected to the European Parliament on the Italian Socialist Party list.

BRIEFS

USSR CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT MINISTER--Zdenek Rucek, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, today in Prague received Konstantin Brekhov, Soviet minister of chemical and oil industry equipment. They discussed the possibilities of further deepening mutual cooperation between the two countries, above all in the field of chemical industry engineering. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

LOCOMOTIVES FOR USSR--The workers of the CKD Lokomotivka Praha plant on 30 May delivered in Cierna Nad Tisou the 3,000th CME-3 diesel-electric locomotive to Soviet railwaymen. The locomotive is equipped with the latest safety technology and radio communication equipment. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 p 2 AU]

NEW RADIO DIRECTOR--P. Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, on 30 May received S. Bachar, newly appointed director of the Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia. During the meeting, attended by M. Valek, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, the discussed activities and the further development of the Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 p 1 AU]

LOCATION OF URANIUM MINES--Employees of the uranium mines in Zadni Chodov in Tachov District in West Bohemia have pledged to conserve 850 tons of standard fuel this year. [Prague LIDDVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Sindermann Welcome

LD122030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Swedish parliamentary delegation led by President of the Swedish Riksdag Henry Allard, was received in Berlin on Tuesday, (12 June) by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber. The delegation was welcomed on arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this morning by Horst Sindermann, who had invited them. Before their visit to the People's Chamber, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

Horst Sindermann, the president of the People's Chamber, paid tribute to the multifaceted relations between the GDR and Sweden. He emphasized that peaceful cooperation among peoples can be assured only by concrete steps leading to disarmament. Referring to the forthcoming conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States, he described the struggle against all weapons of mass destruction as an imperative of good sense. He briefed his visitors on the GDR's constant endeavor, in the interests of peaceful coexistence, to deepen and develop relations with all countries in Europe regardless of their social system. Differences in social systems should be no obstacle to trust and sincerity among nations. He expressed a desire that this climate would continue to improve parliamentary relations between the GDR and Sweden. This, the first official visit to the GDR of a Swedish Riksdag delegation, is another highlight in the trusting cooperation among parliamentarians of both countries.

Dinner Toasts

LD130454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2116 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, gave a dinner in Berlin on Tuesday in honor of the Swedish parliamentary delegation led by Henry Allard, speaker of the Swedish Riksdag. Horst Sindermann said that the delegation's visit fit into their overall relations, "which are developing well on the basis of reciprocal respect and common interest, regardless of the fact that the GDR and Sweden have different social systems." There has been a significant advance in economic and scientific and technological cooperation.

Henry Allard expressed his conviction that this first visit by a Swedish parliamentary delegation would provide good opportunities for seeing how people live in the GDR and for exchanging views and experience. As Baltic littoral states, the GDR and Sweden share many common interests, chiefly the preservation and securing of peace. He emphasized the great opportunities for the GDR and Sweden to make an essential contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and thus to peace and detente in Europe.

FDJ DELEGATION MEETS WITH USSR'S RASHIDOV IN TASHKENT

LD141854 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Free German Youth [FDJ] delegation led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, arrived in Tashkent today at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee. During a talk, Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, reviewed the achievements of the young people of this Central Asian Soviet republic. [words indistinct] Egon Krenz stressed that the youth of the GDR considered it their duty to strengthen relations with the youth of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS TO GDR

Niger Ambassador

LD141458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Thursday received ambassador of the Niger Republic Karim Mahamane who presented his letters of credence.

Ambassador Karim Mahamane conveyed the cordial greetings of Lt Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Niger Republic, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the ensuing discussion, Erich Honecker and Ambassador Karim Mahamane expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the two states and peoples would develop successfully.

Kuwait Ambassador

LD141500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Thursday met Kuwaiti Ambassador Muhammad 'Abdallah Abbas Abu al-Hasan, to receive his letters of credence. Ambassador Muhammad 'Abdallah Abbas Abu al-Hasan conveyed the cordial greetings of Kuwait Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

During the ensuing discussion, the two sides expressed the wish to continue to develop and strengthen the long years of relations of good cooperation between the GDR and Kuwait to their mutual advantage.

Benin Ambassador

LD141504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Thursday Armand Monteiro, ambassador of the Benin People's Republic, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Armand Monteiro conveyed cordial greetings from Lt Col Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the party Central Committee of the People's Republic of Benin and head of the revolutionary military government, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the ensuing discussion Erich Honecker and Armand Monteiro expressed their conviction that the friendly relations and comradely cooperation between the GDR and the Benin Peoples Republic, as well as the friendship between the two peoples will continue to develop successfully.

DPA CITES BERLIN PAPERS ON BND CHECKING MAIL FROM GDR

LD141354 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Readers of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and BERLINER ZEITUNG were surprised today by the unusual headline: "Attention GDR Citizens: FRG Espionage Service Checks Millions of Letters From the GDR."

In their articles the papers refer to statements made on television by the state secretary in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Manfred Schueler, that "millions of letters from the GDR" are opened and checked every year by the Federal Intelligence Service (BND). "Several hundred BND officials" are "working day and night in checking offices, opening, reading and copying letters from the GDR to the FRG." The BND hopes to glean information from the "perusal of private mail." Other BND units "supervise the deliberate checks of mail from the FRG to the GDR."

Together with this report both papers feature the turning back of "hundreds of thousands" at the "FRG borders" by the Federal border guards. In a year more people "have been turned back in the Federal Republic than at GDR border crossing points in 10 years." Hundreds of thousands more are not permitted to travel to the GDR because of their office.

Political observers see these articles as part of the GDR's policy of alienation from the Federal Republic. GDR citizens are obviously to be frightened off from increased contacts with friends and relatives in the West. It seems clear that the purpose of the report on the turning back of people by the Federal Border Protection Service is to divert attention from numerous instances when persons were turned back by GDR border officials.

STOPH OFFERS TOAST AT TEACHERS DAY RECEPTION

LD130528 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

["Excerpt" from toast delivered by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State, at a Teachers Day reception at the seat of the Council of State in Berlin on 12 June--recorded]

[Text] In this 30th year of the GDR's existence, we are honoring our teachers today, stressing their achievements in educating our youth and developing their minds and at the same time paying tribute to the outstanding contribution they have thereby made to the development of socialist society in our country.

The tasks ahead call for people with a clear political viewpoint and great knowledge, people who aim high and achieve much. In this spirit the full potential of our socialist system of education must be used and the energies and creative vigor of our teachers must be developed on a broad scale. It is of great value, therefore, that in the year of our republic's anniversary a movement has developed among the teachers for good and sound work during every lesson and all activities with children.

The aim and practice of our educational system is (?determined) by the basic principle of our policy which makes man and his all-round development the focal point of all thinking and action. The change brought about in man freed from exploitation and oppression, in his views and attitudes, his awareness and ethics is the greatest historic achievement accomplished by socialism. Under socialism, man's awareness, his ideological education, his knowledge and abilities, his intellectual, and cultural level become increasingly important.

Our society is doing everything to enable children to grow up in health and happiness. The basic human right to education still being fought for by the working people in many countries, is for us one of the unassailable achievements of socialism. We take it for granted that all girls and boys attend the 10-form polytechnical school, exercise their right to vocational training and have guaranteed jobs.

Whereas in the GDR care for the well-being, the healthy all-round development of children is an expression of the humanist nature of our socialist system and the concern of the entire society, capitalist states give to children only just as much as is needed to maintain class rule. That is why the education of the young there does not measure up to the requirements of our time. For many young people all that remains once they have left school is a life without prospects. For them there will be neither an apprenticeship nor a job. In the FRG schools are still being misused in the interest of imperialist policy, the fostering of nationalist arrogance, the glorification of reactionary traditions and the dissemination of neo-Nazi ideas.

The socialist educational system on the other hand upholds the progressive traditions of the century-old struggle of the progressive forces of our people. Our teachers and educationists feel responsible for preserving the great heritage of our culture and the legacy of the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle. They see the greatness, the beauty and happiness in the teacher's vocation of preparing young people for a happy life and bringing them up as upright men and women and active builders of socialism. In their responsible work our teachers and educationists can at all times count on the active support of the SED, of all forces united in the National Front and our workers and peasants state.

I ask you to raise your glasses and to drink to success in their work, to the health of our teachers and educationists, to all officials of the educational system, to the health of their families. Let us drink to the happiness and future of our youth: To your good health dear friends and comrades.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Losonczi, Lazar

LD142344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Swedish foreign minister has summed up the results of his talks in Budapest at a press conference. Hans Blix pointed out that both countries want to expand economic and commercial cooperation. At present, the development of economic relations is the most important task. The head of Swedish diplomacy added that commercial turnover has also developed dynamically but that there are further possibilities for expansion.

The Swedish foreign minister was received this morning by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, as well as by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

14 June Departure

LD105536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Swedish foreign minister has left Budapest. Hans Martin Blix had talks with his host, Frigyes Puja, on the international situation and on relations between the two countries. They stated that Hungarian-Swedish relations have developed rapidly in recent years. At present the primary need is to expand economic cooperation. The number of industrial coproduction projects is already approaching 50. They stressed that Hungarian exports to Sweden increased by 3 percent last year, a rate of increase which is not satisfactory as we still buy much more from Sweden than we sell there.

Further Details on Visit

LD151034 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 June (MTI)--Foreign Minister Hans Martin Blix of Sweden, concluding his official visit, departed Thursday afternoon from Budapest. Present at the airport to give him the farewell was Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja as well as the two ambassadors Torsten Hylander of Sweden and Tivadar Ivan of Hungary.

According to the information an MTI correspondent obtained from a Foreign Ministry spokesman, the talks with Hans Martin Blix were conducted in a cordial atmosphere which mirrored the orderly and well developing state of contacts between the two countries.

Considerable weight at the conversations was given to international issues, especially to those of detente, disarmament, European security and cooperation as well as to points with reference to the existing hotbeds of crisis. Hans Blix told that--although the points of departure are different--there was agreement between the two sides regarding the necessity of detente. Puja emphasized before his Swedish colleague that in our days there is ever greater urgency to take concrete provisions in favour of a European military detente [words indistinct] the atmosphere of confidence. A realistic basis to this effect is offered by the proposals that the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states have laid down in Budapest.

Talks about bilateral relations--the Foreign Ministry spokesman told--while appreciating the so far attained results, revealed chances for a further progress and pointed in this context to certain problems as well. The channels for political contacts are established and the chances are given to raise these relations to a higher level. However, the volume of Hungary's exports to Sweden is lagging far behind the volume of deliveries in inverse direction, whereas there would be need for a more balanced trade in order to maintain the economic cooperation at the desired dynamic state. There is readiness on either side to seek for a satisfactory solution.

STATE SECRETARY VISITS MADAGASCAR, ZAMBIA, KENYA

LD150544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had negotiations in Madagascar, Zambia and Kenya. Pal Racz discussed international issues and the expansion of relations between Hungary and these countries. He was received by the presidents of Zambia and Madagascar.

The Hungarian state secretary also met Joshua Nkomo, cochairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

SZEKER SPEAKS AT PIPELINE COMPLETION CEREMONY

AU312140 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 May 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the government committee for the construction of the Orenburg "Alliance" Gas Pipeline, at a 28 May ceremony at the Budapest Erkel Theater marking the completion of the pipeline]

[Excerpt] Under a far-seeing energy policy making allowances for the CEMA countries' fundamental interests and requirements as well, the Soviet Union, the only self-sufficient great power with regard to energy, has created a gigantic pipeline system, which is the sole modern means for conveying liquid and gaseous energy sources, Gyula Szeker said in his speech. As a characteristic fact, I will cite only a single figure: In the 1976-80 plan period, the socialist countries will have purchased over 500 million tons of hydrocarbons--crude oil, crude oil products and natural gas--from the Soviet Union.

While we avail ourselves of the possibilities accorded by the Soviet Union, we are making considerable efforts to take better advantage of our domestic resources. In addition to the exploitation of conventional sources of energy, we have begun preparations to exploit nuclear energy as well. The country's first nuclear power plant is being built near Paks. All these efforts are necessary to enable us to meet approximately 50 percent of our increasing energy requirements from domestic sources in the next two to three decades.

Speaking on conserving energy, he stressed that, in addition to the production of domestic power sources, far more attention than heretofore should be paid to a rational and economical use of energy. Thus far, in the fifth 5-year plan period, we have completely failed to implement our concepts concerning economizing energy. Energy consumption considerably exceeded the planned level last year. Electric power consumption at households increased particularly rapidly. All these caution us to intensify energy conservation.

Gyula Szeker went on to say that we meet almost three-quarters of our crude oil and crude oil derivative requirements from Soviet imports and then continued: Among sources of energy, natural gas occupies a special position, since it is indispensable not only as a fuel, but also as a raw material in the chemical industry. We are using one billion cubic meters more of it annually in fertilizer production alone.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-IRAQI SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL--Budapest, June 8, (MTI)--The new cooperation protocol, signed today in Budapest between officials of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Iraqi Scientific Research Foundation, envisages the exchange of scientists and experts and mutual researches. The protocol provides the framework for Hungarian and Iraqi scientists to work together on questions of optimum utilization of tillable lands, of cereal improvement, effective utilization of building basic materials and in petrol chemistry researches. The scientific institutions of the two countries will encourage the exchange of specialists, their further training, and will exchange information on the latest research findings. The parties have also decided to hold scientific symposiums in Budapest in 1980, and in Baghdad subsequently. The protocol was signed for the Hungarian academy by the Deputy Secretary General Istivan Lang, and by Jamal Dougrameji, secretary general of the Iraqi Scientific Research Foundation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD]

FINNISH CULTURAL DELEGATION--To attend the series of events staged on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the Hungarian-Finnish cultural cooperation agreement, a delegation led by Jaako Numinnen, secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs and chairman of the Finnish section of the Hungarian-Finnish Mixed Cultural Committee, has arrived in our Country. The delegation was welcomed by Rudolf Ronai, chairman of the Cultural Relations Institute and the Hungarian section of the mixed committee; at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

FOCK RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL--The delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee which, under the leadership of Politburo member Jeno Fock, participated in the Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party returned home from Lisbon Monday evening [4 June]. The delegation included Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the MSZMP's Hajdu-Bihar County committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI VISIT

14 June Arrival

LD150344 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 June, PAP--Prime Minister of the union of India, Morarji Desai, arrived on a [word indistinct] [3-day] visit here today at the invitation of PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. [words indistinct] relations between Poland and India. The meetings and talks between the leading Indian statesman and top representatives of Polish political and state life will cover a broad range of topics concerning the bilateral cooperation as well as collaboration of both nations in consolidating peace, detente and international security.

Warsaw's international airport has been adorned with the national colours and emblems of India and Poland. A banner put across the airport's main terminal building carries the words: "We welcome the eminent and dear Indian guest, Prime Minister Morarji Desai." Another banner reads: "Long live the friendship between the nations of India and Poland."

Representatives of inhabitants of the Polish capital gathered at the airport, held small national flags of India and Poland.

First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek arrived to welcome the Indian premier.

The ceremony was attended by members of the highest authorities, Edward Babiuch, Jan Szydlak, Ryszard Frelek, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Gucwa, Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, the Warsaw city authorities.

Present were the two countries' ambassadors Jan Czapla and Sudarsham Kumar Bhutani, and the deacon of the diplomatic corps, GDR Ambassador Guenter Sieber. The Indian premier, who arrived in Poland from the Soviet Union, was greeted by Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

After a special plane with the Indian guest aboard had touched down, Prime Minister Morarji Desai was welcomed by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and members of the supreme authorities.

The words of welcome were also addressed to Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other members of the accompanying party.

During the ceremony the orchestra played anthems of both countries. Morarji Desai, accompanied by Edward Gierek, heard the report of the commander of the Polish Armed Forces' Guard of Honour of the Polish Army, bowed in front of the flag and inspected the troops.

The Indian guest was cordially greeted by [word indistinct] and was given flowers by the path-finders.

Next, he left the airport and rode to the Wilanow Palace, his residence during the stay in Warsaw.

Prime Minister Desai began his visit with laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Then he signed up in the book of visitors and listened to a report on the tomb which is a symbol of the patriotism and heroism of Poles in their struggle for the liberation of motherland.

The ceremony was attended by authorities of the capital and representatives of the Polish Army. The orchestra played the Polish and the Indian anthems and the guard of honor presented arms.

In the afternoon the PUPP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek met Indian Premier Morarji Desai at a Sejm (parliament) building in Warsaw.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministers of Poland and India Emil Wojtaszek and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Also present were Ambassadors Jan Czapla and Sudarshan Kumar Khutani.

In the course of the meeting main questions on the further development of favourable Polish-Indian relations were discussed. Also, they exchanged views on international issues. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere.

In the evening today PUPP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek entertained Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai to a dinner at the Council of Minister's headquarters in Warsaw. Present on the Polish side were: Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Jan Szydlak, Ryszard Frelek, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Guca, Tadeusz W. Mlyncazak, government representatives with Emil Wojtaszek and members of the town council.

The Indian side was represented by the party accompanying Premier Desai on his visit to Poland.

In the course of the dinner Edward Gierek and Morarji Desai made speeches.

In accordance with the programme, further meetings and talks will be held tomorrow between the Indian premier and leading representatives of Poland's political and state life.

Gierek Dinner Speech

LD150358 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["Text" of speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a 14 June Warsaw dinner for Morarji Desai, prime minister of India]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 June, PAP--We are very glad to welcome in Poland the prime minister of the union of India, the spokesman for further development of friendship and cooperation between our nations.

Your visit is a momentous event in the 25-year history of Polish-Indian diplomatic relations, the anniversary of which was celebrated last March. The visit means a further strengthening of close, partner-like links between our countries, which we jointly seek to expand in all fields.

Cooperation between our countries continues to develop and include ever new domains of socio-economic, scientific and cultural life. Nowadays, India is Poland's major partner among the developing countries, which is (?being) evidenced by a constant growth of trade and our passing to new, higher forms of cooperation.

I am convinced that the quick development of both Poland and India provides opportunities for further enrichment of this cooperation through co-production, socialization and joint activity on the third markets.

We proceed from partnership in development, from cooperation of such content and in such form which would ever better serve the socio-economic, scientific and technical progress of both countries and, consequently, a rise in the living standards of the population, both countries' increased contribution to the shaping of a new model of international economic relations based on the principle of equal rights and universal advantages, facilitating the solution of great problems of contemporary times. I [word indistinct] that your stance on those issues is similar.

The great India, situated in the heart of Asia, plays an important role as a factor of stabilization and peace worldwide, pursuing the policy of detente, disarmament and renunciation of all forms of violence in the solving of international problems.

The strengthening of peaceful relations in all is of tremendous significance for the building of peace in the world. We are deeply concerned about those activities which pose the danger of tension on the Asian continent. For many years, Poland and India have been members of international commissions for supervision and control in Indochina. I think that the striving of all peace-loving countries, including Poland, is to see the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic--all of which have been through a hard road towards peace--take advantage of the benefit of peace and contribute its consolidation of it throughout all of Asia.

We highly respect the activity of your country in the non-aligned movement, of which India was a [word indistinct] and founding member.

DETAILS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURE

LD122232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the conclusion of debate, the 15th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution, which says: The Central Committee, after universal discussion, decided to accept the report of the first secretary, Comrade Edward Gierek, on the situation in agriculture as the guideline for all party branches and organizations, and for all party members. The Central Committee approves the program of activity presented to the government, which is necessitated by the current situation in agriculture, and recommends that ministers and voivodes prepare plans for its implementation.

The Central Committee binds regional party branches, and particularly parish committees, and party organizations operating in rural areas in state agricultural farms, production cooperatives and in agricultural service enterprises, in the food industry, in all industrial enterprises working for agriculture and food economy, to develop political and organizational activity that will insure the full implementation of tasks provided for agriculture and food economy for this year.

The Central Committee appeals to all members of the PZPR, and United Peasant Party, to nonparty people, to women and youth, to make every effort to carry out efficient work in agriculture and to make better use of reserves in all sectors of the food industry.

The Central Committee stressed the particular importance of the efficient and full implementation by the food industry of all tasks set forth in the socioeconomic plan for 1979, particularly in export and market production.

The Central Committee expressed the conviction that the support of the working people for the tasks mapped out at the 15th plenum, and their consistent implementation, will enable the country to overcome the existing difficulties and to achieve further growth of food production.

On the second point of the agenda, the Central Committee adopted a unanimous decision to convene the Congress of the PZPR in the first quarter of 1980. The Central Committee also set up a commission for preparation of the congress consisting of 195 members.

The debate was concluded by the singing of the Internationale.

BRIEFS

CSSR TRADE DELEGATION VISIT--Alois Hloch, vice minister of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, who is visiting Poland at the head of a trade delegation, met on 25 May with Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, to discuss some problems of the present and future economic and trade relations between Poland and the CSSR, paying special attention to the technical servicing of machinery and installations. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 May 79 p 4 AU]

POLISH METALLURGISTS IN JAPAN--A delegation of Polish metallurgical specialists, which has visited Japan under Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim, toured a number of the most modern Japanese steel, aluminum and copper plants and studied technologies helping to reduce energy used in production. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 79 p 2 AU]

PROCESSING OF CUBAN SUGAR--Equipment at the sugar refinery in Miejska Gorka in Leszno Voivodship has been overhauled. The refinery has begun the processing of raw sugarcane imported from Cuba. So far, 50 percent of the planned quantity has been processed. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 26 May 79 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS EQUIPMENT--Warsaw, 8 June, PAP--At a session held today the Presidium of the government endorsed a programme of constructing in Poland some kinds of equipment for nuclear power stations, in line with resolutions on specialization within the CMEA countries. The Polish industry is going to develop the production of various gear for nuclear power stations equipped with 440 and 1000 megawatt blocks. The Presidium of the government assessed the state of preparations connected with this programme and defined trends of the development of this production which is extremely important for the fuel and power-engineering economy. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES GENG BIAO PRC DELEGATION

AU141945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1979--Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R. C. P., deputy prime minister and minister of finance, met on June 14 the delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China, deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Mutual information was made during the interview on the current concerns of the two parties in socialist construction, and on external questions. On the occasion, they recalled with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, between the two parties, relations which develop continually, on multiple planes, in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng. In the framework, the joint wish was expressed to act for the deepening of the Romanian-Chinese multilateral relations, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Attending the interview, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, were Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C. C. of the R. C. P., minister of foreign affairs, and other officials, for Romania, and Wu Qintong, head of the Chancellory of the State Council, and other members of the delegation, for the People's Republic of China.

Florea Dumitrescu, Romania's ambassador to the People's Republic of China, and the charge d'affaires ad-interim of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Tian Tinfen, were also present.

A dinner was offered for the guests. On the occasion, Paul Niculescu and Geng Biao proposed toasts to the development of the relations of collaboration and friendship between the two countries, peoples and parties, to the continuous success of socialist construction in Romania and China, to the good health of Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

In the morning, the delegation of the People's Republic of China visited the Bucharest enterprise of electronic computers.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON VISIT REPORTED

AU141714 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 0920 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 14/6/1979--India and Romania have common stands on many current international issues, stated Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India, at the end of the visit he paid to Romania. Both Romania and India have the conviction that there has to be a climate of friendship, peace and collaboration among all the nations of the world for a real and durable peace to be established, for the peoples' desideratum of developing free to be fulfilled, the Indian guest added in the interview with the Romanian foreign affairs weekly and published in the June 14 issue. Both countries firmly declare for the rigorous observance of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others, each people having the right to safeguard its sovereignty, to develop in the spirit of its history and philosophy, of the specific political orientations and the social traditions of each country.

No country has the right to dictate or influence, by one means or another, the development path of another nation. These opinions, the Indian vice-premier stressed, govern our international relations and explain the closeness between the two countries in approaching the international problems. He also added that as regards disarmament Romania and India had similar stands.

The Indian minister made special reference to the support Romania and her leader, President Nicolae Ceausescu, give to the non-aligned movement. The peaceful, negotiated settlement of the differences among states--one of the ideas maintained by the non-aligned states--has steadfast partisans in India and Romania, Jagjivan Ram concluded.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART BUCHAREST 14 JUNE

AU141940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/79--An Indian parliamentary delegation, led by K.F. Hegde, speaker of the House of the People, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], left Bucharest in the afternoon of June 14.

At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Virgil Teodorescu, G. N. A. vice-chairman, other officials.

In an interview with an AGERPRESS reporter, just before departure, K.S. Hegde said he was greatly impressed by Romania's progress in all domains of activity. "Romanians", he said, "are enthusiastic people resolved to achieve progress in their country. They are blessed with a good leadership."

Referring to his interview with President Ceausescu, the guest said it was very fruitful, allowing for the mutual understanding between the two countries to be highlighted.

K. S. Hegde noted that both countries deploy sustained efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order. At the same time, the Indian guest highlighted the very good relationships existing between the two parliaments which strive, both of them, for detente and peace, as well as the very happy Romanian-Indian trade relationships.

NICULESCU CONDUCTS TALKS WITH UK BANK OFFICIAL

AU141656 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/79--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received on June 14 Sir Leslie Glass, chairman of the British-Romanian Bank with headquarters in London, now visiting Romania.

Views were exchanged on the activity of the bank and ways were examined to expanding and diversifying the collaboration and cooperation in the financial-banking field.

II. 15 Jun 79

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ROMANIA

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY GREEK PRIME MINISTER

AU141658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Athens (AGERPRESS) 14/6/79--A message was conveyed by Romania's ambassador in Athens, Ion Brad, to Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Warmly thanking for the message, the Hellenic premier requested that his feelings of high esteem and sincere admiration for the efforts towards continually developing the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Greece, for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world over be conveyed to Romania's president.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EQUATORIAL GUINEA OFFICIALS

AU141641 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1145 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 14/6/79--A message of friendship was handed to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the President of the Equatorial Guinea Republic, Bijogo Nogue Ndong Masie Nguema, during the reception by the Romanian head of state of the minister of health and hygiene, Alogo Ondo Obiang, special envoy of the president of Equatorial Guinea. President Nicolae Ceausescu also conveyed a friendly message of the head of that state.

The special envoy of Equatorial Guinea and the governor of the people's bank of that country, (Ondo Mane Ondo Avang), are now in Romania for commercial negotiations on the development of exchanges and of economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the talk President Nicolae Ceausescu had with the two officials of Equatorial Guinea, reference was made to the good bilateral relations which are steadily developing. The wish was also expressed to expand and diversify the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Equatorial Guinea Republic in various fields of activity. It was assessed that there were broad possibilities for the two countries to promote a mutually advantageous cooperation, for their benefit, for the benefit of peace and understanding throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

AU141527 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1148 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 14/6/79--On June 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Lars Erik Hedstrom, Sweden's ambassador, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania.

The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR PREMIER LUBOMIR STROUGAL VISIT

Talks with Tito

LD141306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today and had a long friendly conversation with him. On this occasion, Strougal expressed the readiness and wish of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government to further promote Yugoslav-Czechoslovak friendly relations and co-operation, for which there exist favorable possibilities. President Tito positively assessed the present considerable results achieved in the cooperation between the two friendly socialist countries, pointing out that it is in their mutual and wider interest to systematically expand this cooperation in the economic and other fields on modern long-term bases. They also talked about the present developments in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and about individual topical questions of international relations.

The talks were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia; Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to Yugoslavia and others.

[Prague CTK in English at 1830 GMT on 14 June adds the following: "Later today, Premier Strougal inspected the construction of an oil terminal on the Island of Krk, the gateway of a pipeline system which will also carry oil to Czechoslovakia, which participates with a sum of 25 million dollars in the project. A lunch in honour of the Czechoslovak premier was given at Haludovo by Jure Bilic, chairman of the Skupstina (parliament) of the Croatian Socialist Republic. In their toasts, Strougal and Bilic spoke of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and expressed the conviction that Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations will continue to expand dynamically."]

End of 2-Day Visit

LD141930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1729 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rijeka--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by his associates, has ended his 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and flew out from Rijeka Airport on the island of Krk by special plane a little before 1700 today. The high-ranking guest was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; and other personalities.

Premier Strougal was accompanied by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier; Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other associates.

Joint Communiqué

LD141405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 14 Jun

[Text] Belgrade--A joint communiqué was issued in Belgrade today in connection with the visit by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, which reads as follows:

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia on 13 and 14 June 1979 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, received Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the CSSR, at Brioni. During a cordial and friendly conversation, the possibilities of further advancement of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, as well as other issues of interest to the two countries, were considered.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, carried out a comprehensive discussion of the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and on topical international issues.

They discussed socialist construction in the SFRY and the CSSR and the foreign-political activity of both countries.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, openness and mutual respect.

The talks were attended:

On the Yugoslav side by: Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR; Ante Zmijarevic, deputy general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Ronald Strelec, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs and head of the 2d administration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

And on the Czechoslovak side by: Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Vitezslav Vinklerek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Premier Lubomir Strougal noted with satisfaction that the relations and cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence, noninterference and mutual respect for the different roads of socialist development and international positions of the two countries, are successfully developing and that conditions and mutual readiness exist to promote and expand them further on this basis.

The two premiers emphasized the great contribution made by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to the successful development of relations and cooperation and to the consolidation of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

They also emphasized the importance and usefulness of the meetings between the two premiers, the representatives of parliaments, socialist republics and provinces and sociopolitical organizations, and of the friendly ties between town and economic and other organizations for cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

The two premiers paid much attention to problems of economic cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that the conclusions, adopted during their meeting in October 1977, were being successfully implemented.

They highly assessed the present development of economic relations between the two countries and expressed readiness to continue advancing them in a comprehensive manner on a long-term basis. They noted with satisfaction that the favorable course and dynamism of trade exchange in recent years had created conditions for successful implementation of the long-term agreement for the period 1976-1980, and pointed out that real possibilities also existed for its further development in the period 1981-1985.

The premiers also stated that the successful fulfilment of the long-term arrangements in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, nonmetals and agriculture, positively reflected itself in the stability of the entire economic relations.

They positively assessed the current cooperation in production cooperation and specialization machine building and chemical, pharmaceutical and light industry, and pointed out the need to put it on long-term bases and also to expand it to new areas. To this end, the two sides will encourage the development of such cooperation.

An important place in Yugoslav-Czechoslovak economic relations is occupied by scientific-technical cooperation in which substantive matters of industrial cooperation are being increasingly included.

The representatives of the two governments noted that the work organizations of the two countries had started successfully to cooperate on third markets and that interest existed in further promotion of this cooperation.

They devoted special attention to the development of economic relations on a long-term basis and pointed out the need for comprehensive and timely preparations for the elaboration of long-term plans and programs of economic cooperation for the period 1981-1985, in order to enrich those economic relations and to raise them to a qualitatively higher level.

The two premiers positively assessed the work of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and emphasized its contribution to the successful implementation of tasks in all fields.

The premiers noted the favorable development of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation and pointed out ways and means to promote it further.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, carried out a wide exchange of views on the development of the international situation.

During the talks, it was emphasized that the differences in the assessment of some foreign political issues did not represent an obstacle to successful development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation and that it was of great importance that both countries were striving for peace, lessening of international tension, independence of all countries and peoples and social progress.

They paid great attention to the problems of preserving peace, equal international cooperation and strengthening of security in the world. They emphasized that for the achievement of these aims it was necessary to make further efforts constantly to strengthen the process of detente which must be extended to all fields of international relations and all regions of the world, with active participation of all countries.

The premiers emphasized that disarmament represented one of the most important tasks of the international community and that maximum engagement was required in the struggle for the cessation of the arms race and for taking practical steps for efficacious and real disarmament. The two premiers emphasized the readiness of their governments to support all constructive initiatives and concrete measures to solve this problem. They consider that the forthcoming signing of the agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments, SALT II, can also contribute to this. In the efforts to achieve real progress in disarmament, the two sides emphasized the need to implement the decisions and recommendations of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, held in 1978.

The two sides emphasized the importance of consistent and comprehensive implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference for the strengthening of trust, security and cooperation in Europe, to which the forthcoming meeting in Madrid should make an important contribution. The two sides consider that the Madrid meeting should contribute to further strengthening security and expansion of cooperation in Europe and to making progress in the sphere of military detente.

The two premiers agreed that the solution of disputed issues between states should be achieved exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations and strict respect for sovereignty, inviolability of borders and the rights of all countries and peoples to free and independent development.

The premiers noted that the Middle East crisis increasingly threatened peace in this part of the world and further afield, and emphasized that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine, including the right to its own independent state, represented the only way for a comprehensive and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis and a guarantee of stable peace and security of all countries of this region.

The two sides expressed full solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa and supported their just struggle for national and social liberation, against colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. In this sense they resolutely supported the struggle of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa for freedom and independence.

Both sides emphasized the need for constant strengthening of the role of the United Nations as a universal factor in the efforts to preserve peace and to strengthen the process of international relaxation of tension, security in the world and peaceful solution of international problems.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, expressed their pleasure with the results of the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, and their conviction that this meeting would represent a new contribution to further development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR. Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to pay an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS DOLANC PRESS CONFERENCE 14 JUNE

AU142045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Report on press conference by Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, for foreign journalists in Belgrade on 14 June]

[Text] Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, in Belgrade today had a 2-hour conversation with foreign journalists on topical questions of the domestic and foreign policies of Yugoslavia. The occasion for the conversation was questions by foreign correspondents accredited in Belgrade and Vienna and by special correspondents.

Stane Dolanc stated that there has never been greater unity on all political questions in the LCY and in its activities than now. In his reply to a question, Dolanc assessed that President Tito's initiative on collective leadership is an integral part of our action in the further development of democratic relations. Dolanc announced that the LCY Presidium, on the basis of the discussions so far, will shortly adopt conclusions on the introduction of collective leadership.

We are moving toward the introduction of 1-year terms of office for those functions where all the opportunities are present for the development of democratic relations, efficiency and rationality, Dolanc stated. He added that this is not just an action but a process, for things cannot change overnight since it is necessary to adjust some constitutional and statute provisions to the new practice.

Speaking about democratization in Yugoslavia, Dolanc noted that this process was begun as early as 1941 with our uprising and that it irresistibly grew stronger during the revolution. Without profound democratic relations one could not even think of the revolutionary progress of Yugoslavia, for this process of democratization became the general political line of the LCY. We are all united on the line of the democratization both of the LCY and Yugoslav society as a whole, and along this line we have results which nobody can dispute, Dolanc pointed out.

Replying to a question on pluralism, Dolanc pointed out that the pluralism of self-managing interests is a reality which was fully comprehended by Comrade Edvard Kardelj. Analyzing all the aspects of the reality of our development, Kardelj drew the conclusion that in politics one should constantly pay attention to various self-managing interests so that we may always search in them for what is common to all and so that these interests may be satisfied in conformity with our system or rather according to our possibilities.

Pointing out that the importance of Kardelj's work is inestimable and that it is certain that the realization of the ideas provided by Kardelj will be (?the task) of the entire LCY and all society, Dolanc recalled the fact that Kardelj's last work, "The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," was almost in its entirety interwoven in the resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress.

Replying to a question as to why the LCY Central Committee has put the question of income relationships, or rather of distribution, separately on the agenda of the next session, Dolanc said that at this moment this is for us not just an economic but also an important political question. In the realization of true income relationships on the basis of the associated labor law, we see an opportunity for stimulating economic activities in general and the links and mergers or rather the division of labor, which overcomes certain occurrences of confining this process within local borders.

A very clear concept of economic policy and strategy exists in our country and it does not occur to anybody to neglect economics because of ideology.

However, we are realizing this concept as a developing country and probably there is no country, at least not in Europe, which would develop its economy as quickly as we do under such complicated economic and political conditions.

Dolanc recalled the justified and rapidly implemented decentralization, which is to say, the formation of the basic organizations of associated labor, which unite our economy on self-managing foundations.

In reply to another question, Stane Dolanc said that youth must fight for its place in the political system and society, that the door is wide open to youth for activities and work in general. In essence, the youth organization does not feel like an organization that has its specific problems and demands, for it is included in society and all the problems of society are its problems, too.

Asked whether consumer society thinking is appearing in Yugoslavia, Dolanc said that problems of such a kind are intensified by ultra-left, radical and demagogic forces which do not see the fact that man works in order to earn and that he earns in order to spend or rather to live better. I shall always be in favor of producing as much as possible in order to consume more, Dolanc said, but I shall be against spending what has not been earned, or against spending in essence more than has been produced. I am against all ceilings and all limits if earnings are backed by work. Let one earn as much as he works. This is an incentive to work effort. If one works more and better, one should also live better, for this is the only way of going forward, Dolanc said.

Stane Dolanc also replied to several questions of foreign policy and in this context appraised positively the relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the outcome of the recent ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in Colombo.

Dolanc said that Comrade Tito's visit to the Soviet Union and the Tito-Brezhnev talks are assessed by us very positively. He added that the desire and readiness was expressed on both sides for the development of comprehensive cooperation. We are assessing this meeting very positively, Dolanc pointed out, for the basis on which Yugoslav-Soviet relations rest was clearly confirmed on this occasion. This is to say, the principles of the joint documents beginning with the Belgrade declaration of 1955 were confirmed. We assess this meeting as successful also because both sides noted that despite different views on certain question all the opportunities exist for the development of friendly and sincere cooperation.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, added that the differences were discussed, that both sides respect the differences existing in their systems, that we accept each other as we are, attaining such a quality of relations that despite the differences we can find a common basis for comprehensive cooperation.

The internal system of either country is a matter for each of these countries. Just as we do not wish anybody to interfere in our way of solving internal questions and the development of our road of the building of socialism, so others have the right to expect that we will not interfere in their internal affairs, development of society and the road of building socialism. Therefore, we believe that this visit is definitely a step forward in the development of our mutual relations, Stane Dolanc said, speaking about President Tito's visit to the Soviet Union.

Assessing the work of the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo, Dolanc noted at his press conference that despite the problems which exist and which are real, the great unity of the nonaligned countries was again manifested, and that this is a great step forward in the affirmation of the nonaligned movement regardless of the existing difficulties.

The gathering adopted recommendations on some problems, which is the only thing it is empowered to do, and these problems will be solved in Havana. Anyhow, Dolanc continued, it was proven in Colombo that nobody can impose his views on the movement as the only and exclusively correct ones, and the demand for the development of democratic relations within the movement was strongly manifested. The will and determination in favor of the basic principles on which the nonaligned movement rests were deeply expressed. Speculation or attempts to split the movement into progressive and conservative members failed, and so did all the attempts to give the movement a new content different from the principles on which it is based.

Concerning the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, Dolanc said that they are very good and that they are developing positively. As regards the activities of hostile emigres in the United States, Dolanc said that we have been discussing this with pertinent American organs, requesting that they adhere to international and their own norms. The remnants of fascist groups are, in fact, groups of desperate men, prepared to serve anybody who at any given moment offers them financial aid and who are probably also linked with some intelligence services. Some of the most sincere and most reactionary political forces in the world stand behind them.

Dolanc stressed that all others in Europe have more work with terrorists than we have in Yugoslavia. It cannot be said that any European country is as peaceful and secure as ours.

A question referred to the policy of Bulgaria now and at the time of Dimitrov. Who could return Bulgaria to Dimitrov, whom they have obviously forgotten, was the question.

Dolanc replied that this question was put to the wrong address and that it must be posed in Sofia. We have obtained assurance from various sides, including Moscow, that they do not instigate such a Bulgarian policy, and the Soviet Union has expressly stressed that it is interested in a normal development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Comrade Dolanc spoke, among other things, about the forthcoming meeting of Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidency, and Kubadinski, member of the BCP Politburo, about the latest edition of "The History of the Southern and Western Slavs" in Moscow, and several other questions.

Almost 150 foreign journalists greeted Stane Dolanc with applause at the end of his press conference at the Sava Center in Belgrade.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2100 GMT on 14 June carries a report on the Dolanc press conference which adds the following: "Asked to say something about the subjects of the talks which Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidency, and Kubadinski, member of the BCP Politburo, will have shortly, Dolanc said that everything causing relations between the two countries to be not as they should will certainly be discussed again. The basic differences between us concern the treatment of the Macedonian nation and the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, Stane Dolanc said, among other things.

"Stane Dolanc also answered a question on the latest edition of "The History of the Southern and Western Slavs" in Moscow. The first edition of this book 10 years ago clearly and scientifically demonstrated how the Macedonian nation was created. I have not read this latest edition, but I have read an article in today's press and on the basis of this article I can express my surprise at science which in a period of 10 years has essentially changed the results of its research and its assessments. I fear this is not science, Stane Dolanc said, among other things."]

KOSOVO COUNCIL VIEWS UNFAVORABLE FINANCIAL RESULTS

ID141745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--The unfavorable financial results of the Kosovo economy in the first 3 months of the year, in which losses amounting to more than 1 billion dinars were registered, are the result of insufficient material production as well as over-strained relations in the sphere of income distribution. It was said at today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo that it was in this sphere that the greatest deviations from the goals established by the resolution on the province's development in 1979 emerge. Thus, for instance, most personal incomes of those employed in the economy were increased in the first 4 months of the year by 46 percent compared with the same period in 1978. The fastest increase in personal incomes is noted in organizations which operate with losses. Due to this and other negative trends in distribution, the Executive Council pointed out the need for energetic intervention in this field. In this connection, it was stressed at the session that it was necessary for personal incomes and other aspects of expenditure to be reexamined in all basic organizations of associated labor and coordinated with production and business results. In the same vein, it goes without saying that all users of social resources are expected to do the same so that appropriations from the economy's income can be coordinated with economic trends. As for investment spending, the Executive Council insisted on the previously adopted attitude of postponing the construction of those planned projects for which relevant resources had not been insured and of reducing investment programs in line with potential. It was stated at today's session that the list of construction projects which are being postponed will be made known fairly soon.

TANJUG NOTES ESTABLISHMENT OF SLOVENE IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION

ID141838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The recently established Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work in the League of Communists of the Slovene Central Committee Presidium met today for the first time under the chairmanship of Milan Kucan, a prominent Slovene sociopolitical worker. Milan Kucan said that the commission would work very openly to identify ideological deviations and forms of resistance as well as differences in the views of political, economic, cultural and other phenomena in the League of Communists and current Slovene society. The commission will be in continuous contact with conferences, committees, basic organizations and particularly with executive secretaries of the League of Communists of Slovenia's Central Committee Presidium. It will also initiate ideological activity of communists in all spheres of social life, without adopting the role of arbiter or ideological institute. Members of the commission advocated that the supplement to the periodical KOMUNIST be published again and stressed the need for original, topical and easily understandable articles in the journal.

SAWFY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUUM TO MEET 2 JULY

ID141043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Presidium of the SAWFY Federal Conference will meet on 2 July this year. The Presidium will consider some topical questions on the sociopolitical action of the Socialist Alliance and the proposed program for the sociopolitical activity of the Socialist Alliance in connection with the preparations and adoption of the medium-term development plans for 1981-85. The Presidium will also consider a report on the implementation of the program of international cooperation of the SAWFY Federal Conference until July this year and a report on the help extended to the liberation movements in 1979.